1986 — 1989
MANITOBA IMMIGRATION INFORMATION BULLETIN

Manitoba
Family Services
Special Programs and
Immigrant Services

91-02184/

Provincial Immigration and Settlement Services

The Immigration and Settlement Services Unit of the Department of Family Services offers a wide range of services and programs which encourage immigrant newcomers to participate more fully in Manitoba's economic, social and political life. These services involve a shared responsibility with other levels of government and a close working relationship with immigrant-serving agencies and ethnocultural organizations and communities. The primary responsibilty for immigration falls within the jurisdiction of the federal government with settlement issues being the joint responsibility of the federal and provincial governments.

The Unit coordinates provincial responsibilities related to immigration and settlement matters by meeting these objectives:

- to ensure that the level and composition of immigration to Manitoba supports the attainment of Manitoba's demographic, humanitarian, economic and labour market goals and reflects Manitoba's situation with respect to the labour market, health and social services;
- to provide immigrants with settlement and adaptation services which lead to self-sufficiency; and
- to coordinate and enhance employment and training opportunities for immigrants.

Ongoing review and analysis of Provincial immigration policies and programs, consultation and liaison with all levels of government and non-government organizations and demographic research and analysis of programs and policies are undertaken by the Unit in support of Provincial objectives which address settlement and adaptation issues.

Programs and services have been designed and established to meet these objectives and ensure immigrants successful adaptation to Manitoba. The Recognition Program provides wage assistance to businesses that hire immigrants with professional or technical credentials in other countries. Newcomers Services Support Program provides grants to non-profit organizations for specific short-term projects that address orientation and settlement issues. The Special Program to Assist Refugees assists special needs refugees who are otherwise inadmissible according to Canada's Immigration Act. Immigrant Access Service provides bridging services to assist immigrants gain access to education, housing, employment, legal, financial and health care services. The unit also provides consultation and coordination regarding settlement materials production and multilingual translations in conjunction with Translation Services of the Department of Culture, Heritage, and Recreation.

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1986 - 1989

MANITOBA IMMIGRATION

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Multiculturalism
Manitoba

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	v
OVERVIEW - IMMIGRATION DEMOGRAPHICS	vii
INTRODUCTION	1
A. BACKGROUND	1
B. LEVELS	2
C. IMMIGRATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS	3
SECTION I	
ANNUAL LANDINGS TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES	6
SECTION II	
ANNUAL LANDINGS TO MANITOBA	10
A. SOURCE AREAS AND SOURCE COUNTRIES	10
B. COMMUNITIES OF DESTINATION	12
C. IMMIGRATION CLASS	14
D. REFUGEE AND DESIGNATED CLASS CATEGORIES AND SPONSORSHIPS	20
E. SEX AND AGE	22
F. MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	24
G. CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY AND LANDINGS BY MOTHER TONGUE	28
H. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND YEARS OF SCHOOLING	34
SECTION III	
SELECTED AND NON-SELECTED WORKERS	36
A. TYPES OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS	36
B. SOURCE COUNTRIES	36
C. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS	38
D. INTENDED OCCUPATIONS	40
APPENDIX - GLOSSARY	44

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 -	Annual Landings	7
Table 2 -	Annual Percentage of Total Landings	9
Table 3 -	Landings Per 1000 Capita	9
Table 4 -	World Areas by Arrival Year	11
Table 5 -	Top Ten Source Countries	13
Table 6 -	Community of Destination	13
Table 7 -	Immigration Class	15
Table 8 -	Top Five Source Countries of Convention Refugees and Designated Class Immigrants	17
Table 9 -	Immigration Class by World Areas	19
Table 10 -	Refugee/Designated Class Immigration by Sponsorship	21
Table 11 -	Age Group Breakdown	23
Table 12 -	Breakdown by Sex	23
Table 13 -	Marital Status of Immigrants over 16 Years	25
Table 14 -	Immigration Class by Family Status	26
Table 15 -	Canadian Language Capability of All Immigrants	29
Table 16 -	Canadian Language Capability of Immigrant Children	31
Table 17 -	Landings by Top Ten Mother Tongues	33
Table 18 -	Educational Qualifications of Working Age Immigrants	35
Table 19 -	Years of Schooling by Age Groups of Working Age Immigrants	35
Table 20 -	Top Ten Source Countries of Selected Workers	37
Table 21 -	Top Ten Source Countries of Non-Selected Workers	39
Table 22 -	Education Qualifications by Type of Worker	39
Table 23 -	Major Occupational Groups by Type of Worker	41
Table 24 -	Top Twenty Intended Occupations of Selected Workers	43
Table 25 -	Top Twenty Intended Occupations of Non-Selected Workers	43

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Annual Immigration - 1980 to 1989 7
Figure 2 - Immigration Class 15
Figure 3 - Immigration Class by World Area - 1989 19
Figure 4 - Type of Refugee and Designated Class Sponsorship 21
Figure 5 - Canadian Language Capability by Class 29

OVERVIEW - IMMIGRATION DEMOGRAPHICS

IMMIGRATION LEVELS

The planned level of immigrant intake to Canada for 1988 announced by the Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada pursuant to Section 7 of the Immigration Act was 125,000 to 135,000. There were 161,929 landings in 1988, or about 27,000 in excess of the announced planning range. In 1989, preliminary figures indicate landings to be over 189,000, or about 29,000 in excess of the planned range of 150,000 to 160,000. Manitoba's proportion of 6,013 in 1989 was 20.0% higher than the 1988 intake of 5,009. Manitoba's proportion of total 1989 Canadian immigrant intake was 3.18%.

LANDINGS PER PROVINCE

In terms of the actual number of immigrant landings per province in 1989, Ontario increased the most with an increase over 1988 of 14,418 (16.2%). Quebec was second with an increase of 7,813 (30.3%), followed by Alberta and British Columbia at 1,868 (13.3%) and 1,726 (7.4%), respectively. Manitoba was fifth with an increase of 1,004 (20.0%) over 1988.

SOURCE COUNTRIES

The Philippines, Poland, Vietnam, and Hong Kong have been the dominant source countries during the period 1986 to 1989. The Philippines was the top source country in all four years. Overall, during the four year period, Poland ranked second followed by Vietnam and Hong Kong. During this period 3,677 newcomers were from The Philippines, followed by 2,098 newcomers from Poland, 1,505 from Vietnam, and 1,357 from Hong Kong.

The proportion of immigrants from the Philippines has increased from 15.2% of total immigration in 1986 to 22.0% in 1989. An increase in the number of newcomers from the Philippines of 61.0% in 1989 over 1988 was due mainly to an increase of family class sponsorships.

COMMUNITY OF DESTINATION

Most immigrants to Manitoba chose Winnipeg as their community of destination in each of the past four years (90.5% in 1989).

IMMIGRATION CLASS

Family class immigration was the largest category of immigration destined for Manitoba in 1986 and 1987, representing 44.4% and 45.3%, respectively. The proportion of family class immigrants fell to 33.0% in 1988 and 31.4% in 1989. Convention refugees and designated class immigrants were the second largest class in 1986 and 1987 but have subsequently fallen to third. The independent class immigrants (including retirees, entrepreneurs and self-employed categories but excluding assisted relatives) accounted for 20.3% of 1987 immigration. This proportion has steadily increased to 37.7% in 1989. The actual number of independent class immigrants has increased by 198.2%. The assisted relative portion of the independent class was 2.6% of total immigration in 1987 and was 20.2% in 1989.

Independent class immigration was the largest category of immigration destined for Manitoba in 1989, representing 37.7% of total immigration. Family class immigrants were the second largest class at 31.4%. Convention refugees and designated class immigrants accounted for 30.9% of 1989 immigration.

Independent class immigrants from Asian/Pacific Rim countries were by far the largest single group of immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1989. They made up 19.9% of total immigration to Manitoba in 1989. The second and third largest groups were the family class immigrants from Asia/Pacific Rim countries (18.2%) and the refugee and designated class immigrants from European countries at 13.6%.

REFUGEE SPONSORSHIPS

Private sponsorship accounted for 47.6% of the refugee/designated class immigrants in 1989. Although the proportion of federal government assisted cases has decreased from 72.6% in 1986 to 52.4% in 1989, the actual number of government sponsored refugees has remained similar over the 1986 to 1989 period. The number of privately sponsored refugees has grown by 143.5% over the same period.

AGE AND SEX

Almost three-quarters of annual immigration is made up of the 16 to 44 aggregated age cohorts (71.6% in 1989). This compares with 45.4% for Manitoba's population. The ratio of male to female immigrants has been nearly 1:1 in the past four years.

CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY

The proportion of immigrants not having English language ability increased from 53.9% of total immigration in 1986 to 56.6% in 1989. The independent and family class categories have the largest proportions with Canadian language capability, 70.8% and 53.3% respectively.

MOTHER TONGUE

Tagalog ranked as the top mother tongue (first language learned and still understood) of 19.0% of all immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1989. This was followed by Polish at 12.7% and English at 11.0%. The number of immigrants indicating Cantonese as their mother tongue ranked fourth in 1989 at 6.7%.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

The proportion of working age immigrants (ages 16 to 65 years) having "secondary or less" education has decreased from 55.9% in 1987 to 53.4% in 1989. The proportion having "bachelor's degree" increased from 10.6% to 14.6%.

SELECTED AND NON-SELECTED WORKERS

In 1989 there were 4,305 immigrants destined for Manitoba who were of working age. This represents 71.6% of the total number of Manitoba destined immigrants in 1989. Of these working age immigrants, 18.4% were selected workers, 72.8% were non-selected, and 8.8% were non-workers.

Immigration intake for 1989 indicates the following proportions of selected and non-selected workers in their top three major occupational groups:

SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Product Fabricating, Assembling, and Repairing	26.3%
Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics	10.5%
Construction Trades	8.9%

NON-SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Product Fabricating, Assembling, and Repairing	11.1%
Construction Trades	8.3%
Clerical and Related	3.3%

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

The purpose of the Manitoba Immigration Information Bulletin is to provide demographic information with respect to international immigration to government and non-govern ient organizations. The 1986 - 1989 Manitoba Immigration Information Bulletin presents immigration statistics for international immigration destined for Manitoba by year for the period January 1, 1986 to December 31, 1989, with specific analysis for the 1989 calendar year. The 1989 data is based on preliminary data.

In 1985, the federal government began to rebuild an immigration program which had declined to under 85,000 immigrants annually as a result of admission restrictions it had placed on selected workers in May, 1982. The restrictions were put in place because it was believed that selected workers would help contribute to the economic recession in the early years of this decade. The federal government now recognizes that increased immigration is needed for our nation's economic growth and social development. It is therefore consciously moving to restore immigration to its post-war levels and to meet the demand of an expanding economy by re-opening opportunities for larger numbers of independent, selected immigrants.

Family immigration remains an important part of Canada's immigration program, reflecting an ongoing commitment to the social objective of family reunification. Intake levels of family class immigration reflect the level of sponsorship interest here in Canada. Numbers have been increasing and are expected to expand in the future. Qualifications for family class eligibility and increased levels of independent immigration have led to greater numbers of family class sponsorships.

B. LEVELS

There were 161,929 landings in 1988, or about 27,000 in excess of the announced planning range of 125,000 to 135,000 for that year. Much of the excess can be attributed to the Administrative Review (the refugee backlog clearance process) and increases in family sponsorships.

In 1989, preliminary figures indicate landings to be over 189,000, or about 29,000 in excess of the planned range of 150,000 to 160,000. The excess is due in part to an increase in private sponsorships of refugees from Poland and other Eastern European countries (11,000 more than expected) and an increase in the number of landings of selected workers and their dependents (3,000 and 11,000, respectively). The increase in the proportion of dependents can be largely attributed to the broadening of family class sponsorship criteria to include unmarried dependents over 21 years of age. The number of business immigrants who were expected to immigrate to Canada was also exceeded by 4,000.

A planning range of 165,000 to 175,000 was announced by the federal government for 1990 and will be composed of the following components:

Family Class	61,000
Refugees and Designated Classes	33,000 [1]
Humanitarian (Special Measures)	3,000 - 6,000
Selected Workers:	
Principal Applicants	21,000 - 24,000
Spouses and Dependents	29,000 - 33,000
Business Immigrants:	
Principal Applicants	4,000
Spouses and Dependents	11,000
Retirees	3,000
Total	165,000 - 175,000[2]

[1]Includes 13,000 government-assisted, an estimate of 13,000 privately sponsored from abroad, and an estimate of 7,000 landed in Canada through the recently established Immigration and Refugee Board.

[2]Does not include persons accepted through the refugee backlog clearance process.

The 13,000 government-assisted refugee allocations for 1989 are:

Eastern Europe	3, 500
Southeast Asia	3, 500
Latin America	3, 000
Africa	1, 000
The Middle East	1, 700
Funded Management Reserve	300
Total	13, 000

Manitoba receives approximately 3% to 5% of the national level of immigrants. The proportion reflects Manitoba's proportion of total Canadian population (4.15% based on January 1, 1989 intercensal count).

Manitoba supports the federal policy of moderate, controlled growth in immigration in 1990. This is consistent with the federal government's expressed goal of increasing immigration for economic, social, and demographic reasons, while ensuring that the immigration program is well managed and responds to Canada's needs.

C. IMMIGRATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS

The two main components of population growth are natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (immigration minus emigration). For the intercensal periods between 1921 and 1981, the contribution of natural increase to total population growth generally exceeded 70%, and at times equalled 100%. In recent years, however, net international migration has become relatively more important to population growth, mainly because total fertility rates have fallen so dramatically. For almost fifty years, the fertility rate fluctuated between 2.6 and 3.9, but since 1960, it has declined to the present rate of 1.7, well below the replacement level of 2.1, and is projected to be at 1.4 by 1996.

Although the Canadian fertility rate is below the replacement level, the population would, if the current rate continues, grow until 2026 because there is a large proportion of the population in the childbearing ages. At that time the population would begin to

decline to the 1986 Census level of 25 million by 2086 and would continue to decline, eventually stabilizing at about 18 million, about the size of Canada in the late 1950's. This trend is characteristic of all countries that experienced a post-World War II baby boom followed by fertility rates below the replacement level.

Even with the decline in the fertility rate over the past two decades, the contribution of natural increase to total population growth exceeded those of international immigration. In Manitoba during the past 10 years, net natural increase added an average of 7,700 people per year, whereas net international immigration added an average of only 2,800 people per year. Manitoba had an average net loss of approximately 2,500 people per year due to interprovincial migration over the same time period. All components considered, Manitoba's population has increased by approximately 5,600 per year in the last 10 years.

The moderate, controlled increases in immigration in the 1990's are expected to help forestall a projected decrease in the Canadian population, which could begin shortly after 2011 if fertility remains at current below-replacement levels and if net migration is not moved upward. The impact of immigration on Canada's future population size, rate of growth, geographic distribution, and structure was examined as part of a multi-year review of demography and its implications for economic and social policy. This review was conducted by National Health and Welfare. Copies of the report Charting Canada's Future: A Report of the Demographic Review (ISBN 0-662-56927X) are available through:

Demographic Review Secretariat
Brooke Claxton Building, Room 1654
Tunneys Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

With regard to the role of immigration, the report indicated that, with fertility rates below the replacement level, and as the effects of the current age structure disappear;

> "Canada's population tends toward a constant size, a size that depends solely on the level of immigration. With fertility rates at 1.7 and with 130,000 immigrants per year, the population would peak at 31 million and then would decline to a stable level of 18 million. With immigration of 200,000 a year, it would peak at 35 million and later would decline to a stable level of 33 million. With zero net immigration, the population peaks at 28 million in 2011, and eventually, eight hundred years from now, disappears" (Charting Canada's Future, p.44).

Without immigration, continuation of Canada's below-replacement fertility rates would eventually lead to Canada's disappearance. The large proportion of the population currently in the childbearing ages would again maintain growth in the short term. The population would grow to a peak of 28 million by 2011, but the subsequent decline would never cease. This decline, however would be relatively slow; the population would still be above 19 million in 2086 (Charting Canada's Future, p.2).

Emigration from Canada can only be estimated as the federal government neither requires exit visas nor keeps an exit register. Up to 1981, Statistics Canada had been using an intercensal annual emigration estimate based upon data for immigration to the United States and the United Kingdom, plus a constant assumption for all other countries. To make the estimates more accurate, however, Statistics Canada now uses a method based upon family allowance and income tax data. This change has resulted in a downward revision of emigration estimates for the period 1976 to 1981, from 75,000 per year to 52,000 per year. The estimate being used by Health and Welfare Canada in their report Charting Canada's Future: A Report of the Demographic Review is 50,000.

SECTION I

ANNUAL LANDINGS TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

- Over the past 10 years international immigration to Manitoba has fluctuated from a low of 3,415 in 1985 to a high of 7,683 in 1980 (Figure 1). The Southeast Asian refugee movement accounted for most of the rise in the 1980 levels. The peak of the Southeast Asian movement began late in 1979 and ended near the close of 1980. Since that time, immigration levels to Manitoba slowly decreased to the 1985 level of 3,415 and then increased gradually to 6,013 in 1989. The 1989 level represents an increase of 2,598 (76.1%) over 1985 and 1,004 (20.0%) over the 1988 level of 5,009.

- Canada's intake of international migrants increased from 88,239 in 1985 to 189,147 in 1989 (114.4%). The increased level to 189,147 for 1989 represents an increase of 16.8% over the 1988 level of 161,929.

- In terms of the number of immigrant landings per province, Ontario increased the most with an increase over 1988 of 14,418 (16.2%). Quebec was second with an increase of 7,813 (30.3%), followed by Alberta and British Columbia at 1,868 (13.3%) and 1,726 (7.4%), respectively. Manitoba was fifth with an increase of 1,004 (20.0%) over 1988 (Table 1).

FIGURE 1
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Annual Immigration
1980 to 1989

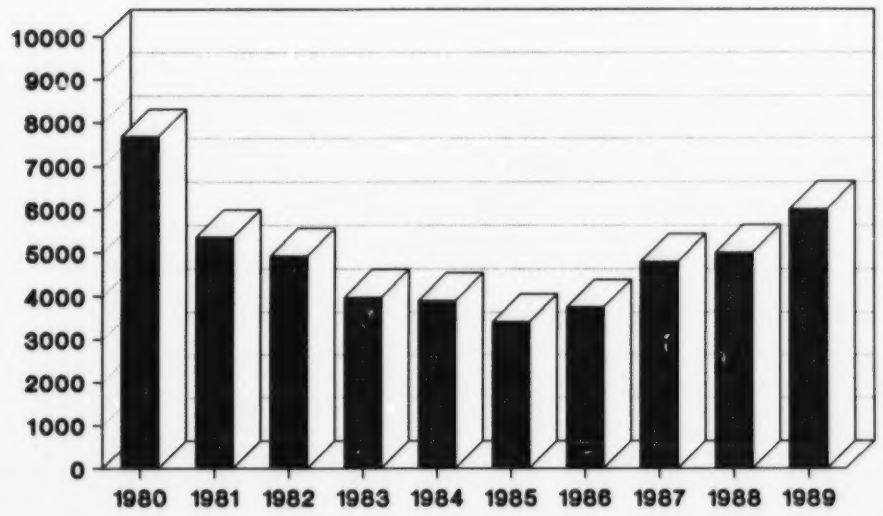


TABLE 1
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES
Annual Landings
1986 - 1989*

Provinces	1986	1987	1988	1989*
Newfoundland	274	458	408	461
Prince Edward Island	168	158	153	166
Nova Scotia	1,097	1,227	1,299	1,440
New Brunswick	641	642	679	888
Quebec	19,459	26,822	25,789	33,602
Ontario	49,630	84,807	88,996	103,414
Manitoba	**3,749**	**4,789**	**5,009**	**6,013**
Saskatchewan	1,860	2,119	2,223	2,142
Alberta	9,673	11,975	14,025	15,893
British Columbia	12,552	18,913	23,204	24,930
N.W. Territories/Yukon	116	152	144	196
Not Stated	0	0	0	2
Canada Total	99,219	152,098	161,929	189,147

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports.
*1989 data is based on preliminary figures

Manitoba has, as a general rule, tried to receive a proportional share of Canada's intake of international immigrants. This proportional share is based on Manitoba's proportion of Canada's total population which has been 4% to 5% for the last 20 years. Manitoba's proportion of Canadian population in January 1989 was 4.15%.

- Manitoba dropped below its 4% to 5% of the national level of immigration intake to 3.78% in 1986 and further declined to 3.09% in 1988 before it rose slightly to 3.18% in 1989 (Table 2).

- Most provinces increased in their per capita intake, reflective of the general overall increase in immigration levels (Table 3). Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta received the highest levels of immigration in 1989 at 10.9, 8.2, and 6.6 immigrants per 1,000 capita respectively. Manitoba is fourth highest at 5.6 per thousand. The maritime provinces have the lowest per capita levels. Saskatchewan was the only province which showed a decrease in their per capita intake.

TABLE 2
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO THE PROVINCES
Annual Percentage of Total Landings
1986 - 1989*

Provinces	1986	1987	1988	1989*
Newfoundland	0.28	0.30	0.25	0.24
Prince Edward Island	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.09
Nova Scotia	1.11	0.81	0.80	0.76
New Brunswick	0.64	0.42	0.42	0.47
Quebec	19.60	17.63	15.93	17.77
Ontario	50.00	55.76	54.96	55.67
Manitoba	3.78	3.16	3.09	3.18
Saskatchewan	1.87	1.39	1.37	1.13
Alberta	9.75	7.87	8.66	8.40
British Columbia	12.65	12.43	14.33	13.18
N.W. Territories/Yukon	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.10

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports.
*1989 data is based on preliminary figures

TABLE 3
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES
Landings Per 1000 Capita
1986 - 1989*

Provinces	1986	1987	1988	1989*
Newfoundland	0.48	0.81	0.47	0.81
Prince Edward Island	1.31	1.23	1.19	1.29
Nova Scotia	1.24	1.39	1.47	1.63
New Brunswick	0.90	0.90	0.95	1.24
Quebec	2.93	4.05	3.88	5.04
Ontario	5.28	9.02	9.44	10.87
Manitoba	3.45	4.43	4.62	5.55
Saskatchewan	1.84	2.10	2.19	2.13
Alberta	3.79	5.00	5.86	6.64
British Columbia	4.23	6.36	7.78	8.23
N.W. Territories/Yukon	1.39	1.98	1.86	2.50
Canada	3.83	5.88	6.25	7.25

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports.
*1989 data is based on preliminary figures

SECTION II

ANNUAL LANDINGS TO MANITOBA

A. SOURCE AREAS AND SOURCE COUNTRIES

- In the past ten years there has been a shift in source countries from Europe to Asian/Pacific Rim countries and Central and South American countries. This is primarily due to the special movements of designated class immigrants from South East Asia during the period 1979 to 1981 and subsequent family reunification, as well as a controlled reduction of selected workers during the period 1982 to 1986. The reduction in selected workers affected mainly the United Kingdom and Europe.

- During the period 1986 to 1989, immigration from most of the "world areas" was stable except for the proportion from South and Central America which decreased from 15.3% in 1986 to 12.3% in 1989 and the proportion from Europe which increased from 20.2% of the total in 1986 to 26.1% in 1989 (Table 4).

TABLE 4
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
World Areas by Arrival Year
1986 - 1989*

	Year of Arrival			
World Area	1986	1987	1988	1989*
Africa/Middle East	239	279	475	534
Asia/Pacific	1804	2484	2380	2829
South and Central America	573	704	641	742
United States of America	234	194	189	153
Europe	758	907	1112	1569
United Kingdom	141	231	212	186

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

- There was no significant change in the proportion of immigrants from the top ten source countries in 1989 as compared to 1986. The top ten source countries are the main countries of last permanent residence for immigrants destined for Manitoba. The top ten source countries account for approximately two-thirds of all immigration. Other individual countries account for less than 2% each of annual immigration.

- The Philippines, Poland, Vietnam, and Hong Kong have been the dominant source countries during the period 1986 to 1989 (Table 5). The Philippines was the top source country in all four years. Overall, during the four year period, Poland ranked second followed by Vietnam and Hong Kong. During this period 3,677 newcomers were from the Philippines, followed by 2,098 newcomers from Poland, 1,505 from Vietnam, and 1,357 from Hong Kong.

- The proportion of immigrants from the Philippines has increased from 15.2% (568) in 1986 to 22.0% (1,322) in 1989, an overall increase of 132.7% (754). This compares to a 60.4% overall increase in total immigration destined for Manitoba for the same years. An increase in the number of newcomers from The Philippines of 61.0% in 1989 over 1988 was due mainly to an increase in family class sponsorships.

B. COMMUNITIES OF DESTINATION

- Winnipeg is by far the predominant centre of destination for immigration to Manitoba (90.5% in 1989). Other places of destination in 1989 were Brandon (1.9%), Thompson (0.9%, Winkler (0.7%), and Steinbach at (0.5%).

TABLE 5
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Top Ten Source Countries

1986

Philippines	568
Vietnam	400
Poland	390
U.S.A.	234
Hong Kong	216
India	211
El Salvador	163
United Kingdom	141
Kampuchea	131
Ethiopia	91

1987

Philippines	966
Hong Kong	449
Poland	410
Vietnam	343
India	263
United Kingdom	231
U.S.A.	194
El Salvador	187
Kampuchea	113
Ethiopia	99

1988

Philippines	821
Poland	476
Hong Kong	409
Vietnam	355
India	266
United Kingdom	212
U.S.A.	189
El Salvador	188
Laos	136
Iran	133

1989*

Philippines	1322
Poland	822
Vietnam	405
India	286
Hong Kong	283
Portugal	197
United Kingdom	186
El Salvador	178
U.S.A.	153
Ethiopia	147

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data based on preliminary figures

TABLE 6
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Community of Destination
1986 - 1989*

	Year of Arrival			
Community of Destination	1986	1987	1988	1989*
Winnipeg	3393	4334	4537	5441
Manitoba, Other	198	277	285	292
Brandon	56	90	55	112
Thompson	24	18	27	57
Winkler	11	23	29	43
Steinbach	25	10	23	29
Selkirk	11	12	22	9
The Pas	12	21	5	13
Portage La Prairie	13	11	14	10
Flin Flon	2	2	7	2
Waskada	2	1	2	5
Benito			1	
Bowsman	1			
Stonewall			1	
Treherne	1			
Wawanesa			1	

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

C. IMMIGRATION CLASS

Immigration to Canada is grouped into three main classes; family class, refugees, and independent immigrants. Family class immigrants are persons who are sponsored by certain relatives who are Canadian citizens or permanent residents. Refugees consist of convention refugees and members of a designated class. Convention refugees are persons who cannot return to their home country by reason of a well-founded fear of persecution. Members of designated classes are persons who are in refugee-like situations who are in need of resettlement, even though they may not meet the strict definition of convention refugee.

The independent class includes assisted relatives, retirees, entrepreneurs, investors, self-employed persons, and other independent immigrants. Generally, applicants in this class are assessed following a point system designed to determine how well an applicant may meet Canada's socio-economic and labour market needs and become successfully established in Canada.

- Family class immigration remained the dominant component of immigration to Manitoba over the 1986 to 1989 period, averaging 37.7% of total immigration, followed by the refugee designated class at 31.5% and the independent class at 30.9%.

- Family class immigration was the largest category of immigration destined for Manitoba in 1986 and 1987, representing 44.4% and 45.3%, respectively (Table 7, Figure 2). The proportion of family class immigrants fell to 33.0% in 1988 and 31.4% in 1989.

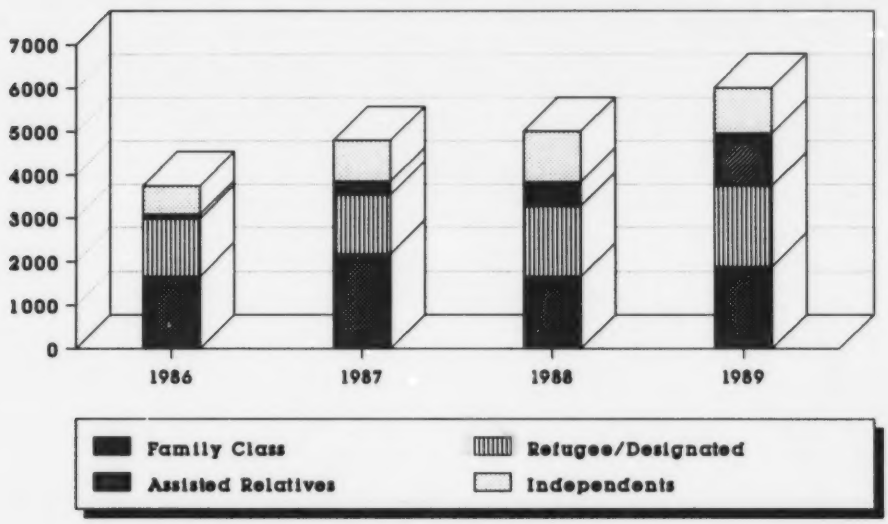
- Convention refugees and designated class immigrants were the second largest class in 1986 and 1987 but have subsequently fallen to third. The independent class immigrants (including retirees, entrepreneurs and self-employed categories but excluding assisted relatives) accounted for 20.3% of 1987 immigration. This proportion has steadily increased to 37.7% in 1989. The actual number of independent class immigrants has increased by 198.2%. The assisted relative portion of the independent class was 2.6% of total immigration in 1987 and was 20.2% in 1989.

TABLE 7
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Immigration Class
1986 - 1989*

Immigration Class and Categories	Year of Arrival 1986	1987	1988	1989*
Family Class	1665	2175	1653	1888
Refugees/Designated Class	1323	1370	1622	1856
Independent Class (All Categories)	761	1254	1734	2269
Independent Class Categories				
Retired	29	19	39	35
Assisted Relatives	99	309	566	1214
Entrepreneurs	143	138	174	142
Self Employed	61	76	57	71
Other Independents	429	712	898	807

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data based on preliminary figures

FIGURE 2
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Immigration Class
1986 - 1989*



- Convention refugee and designated class immigration has steadily increased from 1,323 in 1986 (35.3%) to 1,856 in 1989 (30.9%), an increase of 40.3% over the four year period. More than two-thirds (68.1%) of the change can be attributed to an increase in intake just from Poland alone (Table 8). Poland is the top source country with 36.6% of all convention refugee and designated class immigration. This is followed by Vietnam and El Salvador at 15.4% and 9.3%, respectively. Combined, the top five source countries account for almost three-quarters of the refugee/designated class movement.

TABLE 8
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Top Five Source Countries of
Convention Refugees and Designated Class Immigrants

1986	
Poland	316
Vietnam	282
El Salvador	150
Kampuchea	131
Ethiopia	88

1987	
Poland	291
Vietnam	265
El Salvador	178
Kampuchea	113
Ethiopia	97

1988	
Poland	378
Vietnam	293
El Salvador	180
Laos	136
Ethiopia	113

1989*	
Poland	679
Vietnam	286
El Salvador	172
Ethiopia	146
Iran	96

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

- The independent class proportion of total immigration has increased from 20.3% in 1986 to 37.7% in 1989. The selected worker component played a major role in the increase as the federal government lifted its May 1982 temporary restriction on this group. The restriction applied to independents without pre-arranged employment. Canada currently maintains a list of open occupations. This has the effect of partially restricting selected worker immigration. The open occupations were closed during the latter part of 1985 and all of 1986. This had the effect of reducing the number of assisted relatives from 376 in 1984 to 244 in 1985 and further reductions to 99 in 1986. The number of assisted relatives rose to 309 in 1987, 566 in 1988, and 1,214 in 1989 when the list of open occupations was again in place. This change represents a growth in the assisted relative category of more than a thousand fold.

- The source countries for independent class immigrants vary from year to year. Overall, the source areas are made up of Asian/Pacific Rim countries (50.8%), followed by European countries (17.5%), South and Central America (9.6%), United Kingdom (8.8%), Africa/Middle East (7.3%), and the United States (5.9%) for the 1986 to 1989 period (Table 9).

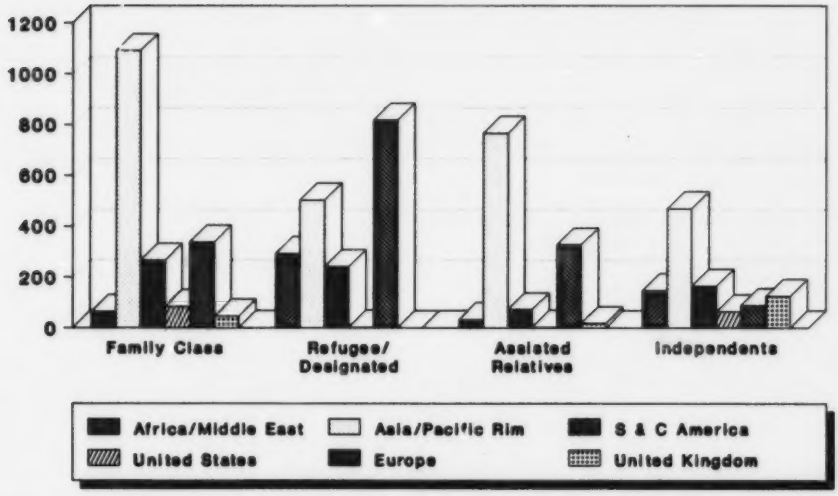
- Independent class immigrants from Asian/Pacific Rim countries were by far the largest single group of immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1989 (Figure 3, Table 9). They made up 19.9% of 1989's total immigration. The second and third largest groups were family class immigrants from Asia/Pacific Rim countries (18.2%) and refugee and designated class immigrants from European countries at 13.6%.

TABLE 9
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Immigration Class by World Areas
1986 - 1989*

Immigration Class within Year of Arrival	Africa/ Middle East	Asia/ Pacific	South and Central America	United States of America	Europe	United Kingdom
1986						
Family Class	58	1009	217	108	208	65
Refugees/Designated Class	131	495	265		432	
Independent Class	50	300	91	126	118	76
1987						
Family Class	57	1390	281	119	261	67
Refugees/Designated Class	144	445	328	5	448	
Independent Class	78	649	95	70	198	164
1988						
Family Class	66	962	198	95	272	60
Refugees/Designated Class	274	544	285	1	518	
Independent Class	135	874	158	93	322	152
1989*						
Family Class	64	1092	265	84	337	46
Refugees/Designated Class	292	503	241	3	817	
Independent Class	178	1234	236	66	415	140

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

FIGURE 3
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Immigration Class by World Areas
1989



D. REFUGEE AND DESIGNATEDCLASS CATEGORIES AND SPONSORSHIPS

Refugee and designated class immigrants come to Canada under several programs. Immigrants under the ongoing refugee program and selected designated class immigrants are assisted by the federal government. The family class sponsored and group sponsored refugee and designated class immigrants are considered to be privately sponsored.

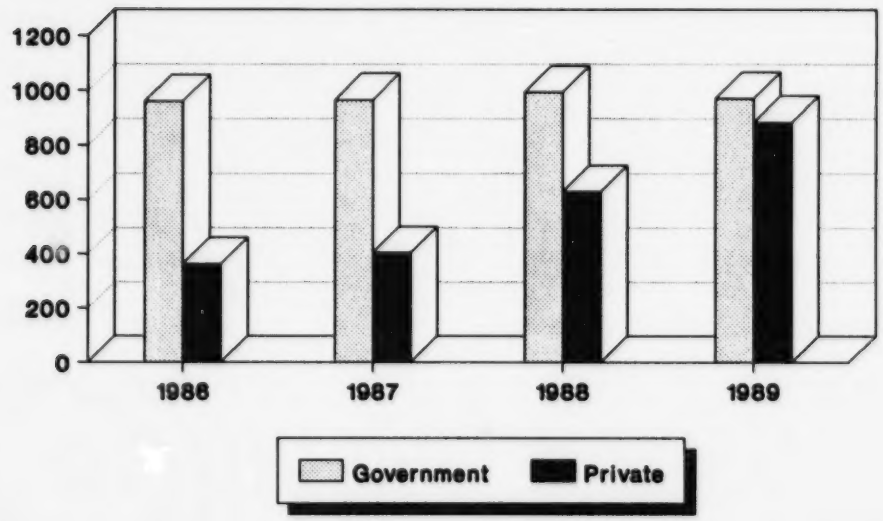
- Private sponsorship accounted for 47.6% of the refugee/designated class immigrants in 1989. Although the proportion of federal government assisted cases has decreased from 72.6% in 1986 to 52.4% in 1989, the actual number of government sponsored refugees has remained nearly the same over the 1986 to 1989 period. The number of privately sponsored refugees has grown by 143.5% over the same period (Table 10, Figure 4).

TABLE 10
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Refugee/Designated Class Immigration by Sponsorship
1986 - 1989*

Sponsorship Type	Year of Arrival			
	1986	1987	1988	1989*
Privately Sponsored	363	404	628	884
Government Sponsored	960	966	994	972

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

FIGURE 4
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Type of Refugee Sponsorship
1986 to 1989



E. SEX AND AGE

- There have not been any major shifts in the age group distribution over the past four years. The proportion of the 20 to 24 year age group decreased 3.4 percentage points from 15.5% in 1986 to 12.1% in 1989 (Table 11). The 35 to 44 year age group increased by 4.3 percentage points over the same period. The proportion of annual immigration falling into the aggregated age cohort of 16 to 64 years (working age) is 71.6%. Over one quarter of all immigrants are either under 16 or over 64 years of age (28.4%).

- Although there has been a slight increase in the proportion of female newcomers, the ratio of male to female immigrants has been nearly 1:1 in the past four years (Table 12).

TABLE 11
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Age Group Breakdown
1986 - 1989*

	Year of Arrival			
Age Groups	1986	1987	1988	1989*
0 to 5 Years	244	302	390	328
6 to 15 Years	539	762	799	976
16 to 19 Years	223	346	340	305
20 to 24 Years	582	655	689	729
25 to 29 Years	654	788	762	1027
30 to 34 Years	470	614	650	907
35 to 44 Years	389	534	646	885
45 to 54 Years	204	240	262	246
55 to 64 Years	250	300	270	206
65 or More Years	193	256	199	204

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

TABLE 12
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Breakdown by Sex
1986 - 1989*

	Year of Arrival			
Sex	1986	1987	1988	1989*
Male	1971	2540	2620	3111
Female	1778	2259	2389	2902

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

F. MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS

- Table 13 presents the marital status of immigrants over 16 years of age for the period 1986 to 1989. The largest "single" component is in the 25 to 29 year age group (11.8% in 1989). The largest "married" component is the 35 to 44 year age cohorts (15.5% in 1989).

TABLE 13
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Marital Status of Immigrants over 16 Years
1986 - 1989*

Age Groups within Year of Arrival	Marital Status				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
1986					
16 to 19 Years	212	10	1		
20 to 24 Years	372	206	2	1	1
25 to 29 Years	225	419		5	5
30 to 34 Years	117	335	4	12	2
35 to 44 Years	41	320	4	20	4
45 to 54 Years	10	164	16	10	4
55 to 64 Years	7	179	55	2	7
65 or More Years	4	105	78	1	5
1987					
16 to 19 Years	324	21	1		
20 to 24 Years	416	236		2	1
25 to 29 Years	310	470	2	3	3
30 to 34 Years	158	436	1	14	5
35 to 44 Years	65	447	5	12	5
45 to 54 Years	11	197	16	12	4
55 to 64 Years	8	220	58	7	7
65 or More Years	4	137	110	2	3
1988					
16 to 19 Years	317	23			
20 to 24 Years	452	236		1	
25 to 29 Years	306	449	1	5	1
30 to 34 Years	161	470	2	12	5
35 to 44 Years	70	539	8	24	5
45 to 54 Years	7	230	18	6	1
55 to 64 Years	7	202	48	8	5
65 or More Years	2	112	81	2	2
1989*					
16 to 19 Years	288	17			
20 to 24 Years	524	204		1	
25 to 29 Years	534	483	3	6	1
30 to 34 Years	280	605	2	14	6
35 to 44 Years	153	697	10	17	8
45 to 54 Years	16	203	16	9	2
55 to 64 Years	7	146	46	4	3
65 or More Years	3	106	91	3	1

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

- Of all independent class immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1989, 47.5% were principal applicants (Table 14). This proportion rises to 56.1% for refugee/designated class immigrants and to 66.4% for family class immigrants. Approximately one third of the remaining immigrants are spouses of the principal applicants, and two thirds are dependent children and adults. These proportions have not changed significantly in the past four years.

- The largest family status component is the family class principal applicants at 20.9% of total immigration in 1989, followed by convention refugees and designated class principal applicants at 17.3% and their dependents at 9.0%.

TABLE 14
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Immigration Class by Family Status
1986 - 1989*

Immigration Class within Year of Arrival	Family Status		
	Principal Applicants	Spouses	Dependents
1986			
Family Class	1172	144	349
Refugees/Designated Class	752	199	372
Retired	19	7	3
Assisted Relatives	73	11	15
Entrepreneurs	41	34	68
Self-Employed	18	16	27
Other Independents	218	85	126
1987			
Family Class	1477	199	499
Refugees/Designated Class	791	188	391
Retired	9	5	5
Assisted Relatives	144	55	110
Entrepreneurs	44	33	61
Self-Employed	25	15	36
Other Independents	350	164	198
1988			
Family Class	1117	157	379
Refugees/Designated Class	933	224	465
Retired	24	9	6
Assisted Relatives	212	116	238
Entrepreneurs	49	43	82
Self-Employed	16	13	28
Other Independents	392	204	302
1989*			
Family Class	1255	136	497
Refugees/Designated Class	1042	274	540
Retired	16	5	14
Assisted Relatives	485	236	493
Entrepreneurs	35	33	74
Self-Employed	21	16	34
Other Independents	321	185	301

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

G. CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY AND LANDINGS BY MOTHER TONGUE

- The proportion of immigrants not having English language ability increased from 53.9% of total immigration in 1986 to 56.6% in 1989 (Table 15).

- The proportion of immigrants having French or both English and French language ability remained fairly constant at near or less than 1% for each category during the period 1986 to 1989.

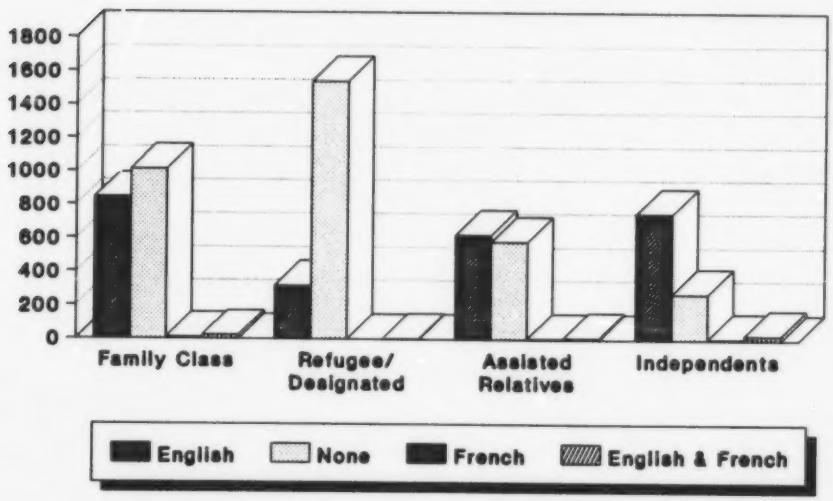
- Figure 5 presents the Canadian language capability of immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1989 by their class of immigration (proportions for each of the classes are similar to previous years). Refugee/designated class immigration has the highest proportion with no Canadian language capability at 82.9%. Independent and family class immigration have the largest proportions with Canadian language capability, 62.2% and 46.3% respectively.

TABLE 15
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Canadian Language Capability of All Immigrants
1986 - 1989*

	Year of Arrival			
Canadian Language Capability	1986	1987	1988	1989*
English	1669	2125	2065	2529
French	16	16	31	19
English/French	44	51	53	58
None	2020	2607	2860	3403

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

FIGURE 5
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Canadian Language Capability by Class
1989



- With regard to immigrant children (under 6 years of age), the proportion not having Canadian language capability for those arriving in 1989 was 84.0% (Table 16). For those children who were 6 to 15 years of age, inclusive, the proportion not having Canadian language capability was 67.1%.

TABLE 16
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Canadian Language Capability of Immigrant Children Under 15 Years of Age
1986 - 1989*

Age Group within Year of Arrival	Canadian Language Capability			
	English	French	English/ French	None
1986				
0 to 1 Years	8			54
2 to 3 Years	15			74
4 to 5 Years	23			70
6 to 7 Years	24			76
8 to 9 Years	25			79
10 to 11 Years	37			63
12 to 13 Years	66			60
14 to 15 Years	50			59
1987				
0 to 1 Years	10			58
2 to 3 Years	20			102
4 to 5 Years	20		1	91
6 to 7 Years	29			112
8 to 9 Years	23		1	112
10 to 11 Years	37			102
12 to 13 Years	66			116
14 to 15 Years	75			89
1988				
0 to 1 Years	6			76
2 to 3 Years	25	1		120
4 to 5 Years	31			131
6 to 7 Years	32	1	3	119
8 to 9 Years	49		1	122
10 to 11 Years	44			118
12 to 13 Years	54			107
14 to 15 Years	60		1	88
1989*				
0 to 1 Years	9		1	96
2 to 3 Years	32			155
4 to 5 Years	42			190
6 to 7 Years	54			181
8 to 9 Years	59			143
10 to 11 Years	76		1	124
12 to 13 Years	59	1		117
14 to 15 Years	68	1	2	89

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

- Tagalog ranked as the top mother tongue (first language learned and still understood) of 19.0% of all immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1989 (Table 17). This was followed by Polish at 12.7% and English at 11.0%. The number of immigrants indicating Cantonese as their mother tongue ranked fourth in 1989 at 6.7%.

- The increase in the proportion of Tagalog mother tongue immigrants in 1989 over 1988 is a reflection of the proportional increase in immigrants from the Philippines as discussed above.

TABLE 17
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Landings by Top Ten Mother Tongues

1986	
English	601
Tagalog	503
Polish	393
Cantonese	332
Spanish	322
Vietnamese	278
Punjabi	161
Other African Languages	133
Khmer	122
German	112

1987	
Tagalog	782
English	678
Cantonese	612
Polish	411
Spanish	409
Vietnamese	270
Punjabi	227
Other S.E.Asian Languages	189
Portuguese	143
German	138

1988	
Tagalog	724
English	680
Cantonese	566
Polish	482
Spanish	356
Vietnamese	270
Punjabi	238
Portuguese	219
German	181
Other African Languages	142

1989	
Tagalog	1143
Polish	761
English	659
Cantonese	400
Vietnamese	380
Spanish	349
Portuguese	342
Punjabi	240
Other S.E.Asian Languages	193
Other African Languages	185

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

H. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND YEARS OF SCHOOLING

- The proportion of working age immigrants (ages 16 to 64 years) having "secondary or less" education has decreased from 55.9% in 1987 to 53.4% in 1989. The proportion indicating "bachelor's degree" increased from 10.6% to 14.6% (Table 18).

- Over the past four years, the percentage breakdown of years of schooling for immigrants landed in Manitoba has not varied dramatically (Table 19). Of the working age immigrants (16 to 64 years) only 2.0% in 1989 have no education, down from 3.7% in 1986. In 1989, 27.2% of working age immigrants had less the 10 years of schooling. This compares to 32.7% in 1986.

TABLE 18
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Educational Qualifications of Working Age Immigrants (16 - 64 Years) 1986 - 1989*

Education Qualifications	Year of Arrival			
	1986	1987	1988	1989*
None	101	96	140	93
Secondary or Less	1521	1945	1958	2298
Trade Certificate/Diploma	349	396	464	539
Non-University Certificate/Diploma	143	168	201	299
Some University No Degree	235	288	235	308
Bachelors Degree	293	454	487	629
Some Post-Graduate	32	23	20	26
Masters Degree	68	83	91	68
Doctorate Degree	29	21	23	34

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

TABLE 19
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Years of Schooling by Age Groups of Working Age Immigrants (16 - 64 Years) 1986 - 1989*

Age Groups within Year of Arrival	Years of Schooling						
	No Education	1 - 6 Years	7 - 9 Years	10 - 12 Years	13 - 14 Years	15 - 16 Years	More than 16 Years
1986							
16 to 24 Years	10	127	152	362	103	44	7
25 to 34 Years	7	107	116	371	187	181	155
44 to 44 Years	5	25	50	136	55	54	64
45 to 64 Years	79	154	69	88	20	23	20
1987							
16 to 24 Years	9	139	227	457	112	47	9
25 to 34 Years	7	122	144	432	249	234	214
44 to 44 Years	7	59	55	184	95	62	72
45 to 64 Years	73	219	83	96	30	16	23
1988							
16 to 24 Years	27	153	210	486	100	47	6
25 to 34 Years	14	136	134	452	299	221	156
44 to 44 Years	12	62	53	224	108	97	90
45 to 64 Years	88	149	72	121	41	21	40
1989*							
16 to 24 Years	19	150	215	468	113	59	7
25 to 34 Years	9	220	165	683	364	292	199
44 to 44 Years	6	78	65	339	164	124	107
45 to 64 Years	34	111	82	95	39	36	31

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is based on preliminary figures

SECTION III

SELECTED AND NON-SELECTED WORKERS

A. TYPES OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS

This section examines demographic and employment information for working age immigrants (ages 16 to 64 years). There are two major groups of working age immigrants: "workers" and "non-workers". Workers are those immigrants indicating their intention to work once they have landed. Non-workers are those who do not indicate any intent to work and consist mainly of spouses and dependents.

The worker category of working age immigrants is made up of "selected workers" and "non-selected workers". The main difference is that selected workers are immigrants who have been selected on the basis of points allocated according to age, education, knowledge of English and French, relatives in Canada, and employment opportunities in the area of destination (the point system). Non-selected workers do not have to qualify for admittance to Canada on the basis of the above mentioned criteria.

Selected workers are the principal applicants of the independent class including assisted relatives. Entrepreneurs and self-employed immigrants are members of the independent class but are not assessed according to employment opportunities in the area of destination. They are, on the other hand, issued conditional visas which require them to meet certain conditions after they have arrived.

B. SOURCE COUNTRIES

- The major source country for selected workers in 1989 was the Philippines with 41.9% of the total number of selected workers (Table 20). Portugal ranked second followed by Hong Kong with 7.7% and 6.7% of the total number of selected workers, respectively. Over three-quarters of the selected workers came from the top ten source countries listed in Table 20.

TABLE 20
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Top Ten Source Countries of Selected Workers
1989*

Philippines	333
Portugal	61
Hong Kong	53
United Kingdom	43
Azores	28
India	27
Trinidad & Tobago	27
U.S.A.	17
Malaysia, Federal Republic of	13
China, Peoples Republic	12

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is preliminary

- The top three source countries for non-selected workers accounted for 45.2% of the total number destined for Manitoba. Poland, the Philippines, and Vietnam represent the top three source countries with 19.1%, 16.0% and 10.1% of the total of non-selected workers, respectively (Table 21).

C. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

- Of the immigrants classified as selected workers, 64.7% had more than secondary education, whereas only 38.5% of the non-selected workers had a comparable amount of education (Table 22). All of the selected workers indicated they had some form of formal education, whereas 89 or 2.8% of the non-selected workers had no formal education.

TABLE 21
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Top Ten Source Countries of Non-Selected Workers
1989*

Poland	599
Philippines	503
Vietnam, Social Republic of	318
India	168
Ethiopia	134
Hong Kong	111
El Salvador	98
Iran	76
Portugal	73
U.S.A.	73

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is preliminary

TABLE 22
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Education Qualifications by Type of Worker
1989*

	Type of Worker	
Educational Qualifications	Non Selected Workers	Selected Workers
None		89
Secondary or Less	1838	280
Trade Certificate/Diploma	389	118
Non-University Certificate/Diploma	189	79
Some University No Degree	220	58
Bachelors Degree	356	205
Some Post-Graduate	11	11
Masters Degree	29	27
Doctorate Degree	13	16

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is preliminary

D. INTENDED OCCUPATIONS

The top three intended major occupational groups of selected and non-selected workers are detailed below:

SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Product Fabricating, Assembling, and Repairing	26.3%
Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics	10.5%
Construction Trades	8.9%

NON-SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Product Fabricating, Assembling, and Repairing	11.1%
Construction Trades	8.3%
Clerical and Related	3.3%

- Of the selected workers, the top three intended occupational groups accounted for 45.7% of the total number of selected workers (Table 23). Of the total number of non-selected workers, 22.7% indicated their desire to work in the top three occupational groups listed above.

TABLE 23
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Major Occupational Groups by Type of Worker
1989*

	Occupational Groups	Type of Worker: Non Selected Workers	Type of Worker: Selected Workers
00	Persons Not Classifiable By Occupation	7	
11	Managerial, Administrative and Related	24	83
21	Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics	89	66
23	Social Sciences and Related	16	10
25	Religion	8	6
27	Teaching and Related	51	16
31	Medicine and Health	88	68
33	Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related	22	8
37	Sport Recreation	5	2
41	Clerical and Related	186	59
51	Sales Occupations	55	39
61	Service Occupations	102	58
71	Farming, Horticulture, and Animal Husbandry	86	13
73	Fishing, Trapping and Related	14	
75	Forestry and Logging Occupations	1	
81	Metal and Mineral Processing Occupations	9	4
82	Food and Wood Processing Occupations	29	4
83	Machining and Related Occupations	74	40
85	Product Fabricating, Assembly and Repair Occupations	347	209
87	Construction Trades Occupations	122	71
91	Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	67	1
93	Material Handling and Related	7	1
95	Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations	11	11
99	New Workers and Dependents	1721	26

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is preliminary

- The major occupational groups as described above consist of two-digit Canadian Classification Dictionary of Occupations (CCDO) groupings. More specific analysis can be achieved by examining seven digit CCDO codes. Table 24 presents the top twenty seven-digit CCDO codes for occupations indicated by selected workers in 1989.

- Of the 794 selected workers destined for Manitoba during 1989, 341 or 42.9% indicated an intention to work in the top twenty occupations under the seven digit code.

- Selected workers with the intention of working as seamstresses topped the list of intended occupations based on seven digit CCDO codes. This group occupied 5.4% of the total selected worker group. Bricklayers and secretaries rank second and third with 4.9% and 4.0%, respectively.

- The top twenty intended occupations of the non-selected workers are presented in Table 25. The top twenty occupations account for only 16.7% of all occupations. Sewing machine operator was the top occupation at 63 or 2.0% of all non-selected worker occupations. There were 1,721 (54.9%) non-selected workers who are "new workers" and/or dependents who intend to work but did not indicate an occupational preference at time of landing.

TABLE 24
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Top Twenty Intended Occupations of Selected Workers
1989*

8553146	Seamstress	43
8782110	Bricklayer	39
4111110	Secretary	32
8313154	Machinist, General	25
1171114	Accountant	23
8563114	Sewing Machine Operator	19
6142110	Housekeeper	17
8581110	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	17
8553142	Dressmaker	15
3131130	Nurse, General Duty	14
8581198	Motor Vehicle Mechanic Helper	12
8781110	Carpenter	12
3111166	Physician, General Practice	11
6142130	Domestic Servant	11
1137118	Manager, Sales	9
3156122	Medical-Laboratory Technologist	9
8533110	Electrical Repairman	9
1171162	Auditor	8
6121126	Cook, Specialty Foods	8
8537114	Radio Serviceman	8

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
*1989 data is based on preliminary figures

TABLE 25
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
Top Twenty Intended Occupations of Non-Selected Workers
1989*

8563114	Sewing Machine Operator	63
8581110	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	35
7198112	Farm Labourer, General	34
8553146	Seamstress	34
4197130	Office Clerk (Clerical)	33
5137114	Sales Clerk (Store)	30
9919199	Miscellaneous Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	30
8553142	Dressmaker	28
9175110	Truck Driver, General	28
4111110	Secretary	26
3131130	Nurse, General Duty	24
9918199	Occupations in Labouring	21
8581198	Motor Vehicle Mechanic Helper	20
4131134	Accounting Clerk (Clerical)	19
8733122	Private, Branch, Exchange Repairman	18
8781122	Carpenter Helper	18
7111110	Farmer, General	17
2731110	Elementary School Teacher	16
3135110	Nurse Aid	15
8313154	Machinist, General	15

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System
* 1989 data is preliminary

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

ASSISTED RELATIVES

An assisted relative is a member of the independent class who does not have enough points to qualify as an independent but receives additional points by having a relative in Canada who will undertake a sponsorship for him/her. Assisted relatives include siblings, parents and grandparents less than 60 years of age, married sons and daughters, nieces and nephews, aunts, uncles and grandchildren of the sponsor.

CONVENTION REFUGEES

A convention refugee is any person who, by reason of a well founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group, is outside of the country of his/her nationality and is unable or, by reason of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country, or not having a country of nationality, is outside the country of his/her former habitual residence and is unable or, by reason of such fear, unwilling to return to that country. Determination of convention refugee status is made on an individual basis by the Refugee Status Advisory Committee.

DESIGNATED CLASS

Many displaced and persecuted persons do not qualify under the United Nations refugee definition. As a result, Canadian immigration legislation provides that designated classes of these persons may be identified and assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria. Currently there are three designated classes: self-exiled persons, Indochinese, and political prisoners and oppressed persons.

ENTREPRENEURS

An Entrepreneur is a member of the business immigration program of the independent class who intends and has the ability to establish, purchase or make a substantial investment in a business or commercial venture in Canada that will make a significant contribu-

tion to the economy and whereby employment opportunities will be created or combined in Canada for one or more Canadian residents, other than the entrepreneur and his dependents; and who intends and has the ability to provide active and ongoing participation in the management of the business or commercial venture.

FAMILY CLASS

Family Class immigration is designated to facilitate the reunification of Canadian citizens and permanent residents (landed immigrants) with their close relatives from abroad. The family class includes sponsored spouses, fiance(e)s, unmarried children, and parents or grandparents.

IMMIGRATION CLASS

To help achieve the objectives of Canada's immigration policy as set out in Section 3 of the Immigration Act, the Federal Immigration Regulations provide for the admission of these broad groups of immigrants: the close relatives of persons already in Canada (Family Class); refugees and other victims of displacement and persecution (Refugees and Designated Class); and persons whose skills are required in the Canadian labour force (Independent Class).

INDEPENDENT CLASS

Independent immigrants are assessed according to the immigrant selection criteria (the points system), which measure the potential for successful establishment in Canada. Included among independent immigrants are: retirees; entrepreneurs, investors and self-employed persons; assisted (more distant) relatives, who are assessed against economic selection criteria but who receive points because their family members already in Canada undertake to help them become established; and others selected for the labour market.

NON-SELECTED WORKERS

All immigrants intending to work except for the principal applicants of all the independent categories, including entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, and retirees.

NON-WORKERS

All working-age immigrants (16-65 years of age) not intending to work.

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS

All immigrants whose names appear first on the C.E.I.C. landing documents (IMM1000's). Accompanying spouses and dependents are listed after the principal applicant.

SELF-EMPLOYED

A self-employed immigrant is a member of the business immigration program of the independent class who intends and has the ability to establish a business or participate in a commercial venture in Canada that will create an employment opportunity for himself and will make a significant contribution to the economic, cultural or, artistic life of Canada.

SELECTED WORKERS

All principal applicants destined for the labour force in the independent categories, excluding entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, and retirees.

WORKER

An immigrant between the ages of 16 and 65 who indicates an intention to work.